

3 MARKS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS --- HISTORY

1. Make a list of the effects of British education in India.

1. Indians could develop modernity with nationalistic ideals.
2. Impetus was received for the local literature and languages.
3. Periodicals started emerging.
4. Social and Religious reformation movement emerged.
5. The freedom struggle across the globe influenced the Indians.
6. Indians understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

2. What were the effects of British land taxes?

1. A new class of zamindars was created.
2. The farmers became landless slowly.
3. Land became a commodity.
4. Many zamindars had mortgage their lands.
5. The agriculture became commercialized.
6. The money lenders became strong.

3. What are the important features of 1919 act?

1. Formulated bi-cameral legislature body.
2. Diarchy was allowed at regional governments.
3. A High commissioner was appointed for India.
4. Promised to improve local self-government.
5. Provincial budget was separated from central budget.
6. Separate Electoral college was extended for Sikhs, Europeans.

4. How does Indian government act of 1935 become the base of Indian Constitution?

1. A federal system was formed.
2. Reserve Bank of India was established.
3. Diarchy was established at centre.
4. Diarchy was cancelled at regional level.
5. The federal court was established.

5. What were the restrictions imposed in Regulating act?

1. The Bengal presidency gained control over Madras and Bombay presidency.
2. The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of all three presidencies.
3. The Governor General was authorized to supervise over the other two Presidencies.
4. The supreme court of judicature was established in Calcutta.
5. Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war without permission of Bengal presidencies.

6. What were the main aspects of Charter act of 1833?

1. Governor General of Bengal was named as the Governor General of India.

2. The Governor General had the power of supervising all trades in India.
3. Barred any discrimination based on religion, birth and skin colour.
4. The Governor General was mandated to appoint a law member to his executive committee.
5. All British companies could have trade in India.
6. Bengal Government had right to decide on issue like war, peace with princely states.

7.What were the measure undertaken at the time of British in Police system?

1. Lord Cornwallis implemented the efficient Police system.
2. He created new post of Superintendent of police.
3. He divided a district into many stations under Kotwal.
4. He put every village under care of Chowkidar.
5. In 1861, the police law was implemented.
6. This law is base of good law and order, administration.

8.Illustrate the Judicial system formulated through East India Company.

1. British thought of more centralized Judicial system in India.
2. Warren Haestings established 'A Dewani Aadalath' and 'A Fouzdari Aadalath' courts.
3. Hindus were dispensed justice as per Hindu scriptures.
4. Muslims were dispensed justice as per Shariyat.
5. British legal procedures were introduced in criminal courts.
6. Civil courts came under the administration of European officers.

9.What were the main aspects of Permanent zamindari system?

1. Lord Cornwallis implemented this.
2. Zamindar became landlords.
3. Zamindar were free to collect any amount of land taxes.
4. If Zamindars were failing to collect land taxes ownership was taken by British.
5. Farmers grave suffers.
6. Farmers were exploited, lead life of insecurity.

10.Distinguish between Mahalwari system and Ryotwari system.

Mahalwari system	Ryotwari system
R M Bird and James Thomson implemented	Alexander Reed implemented.
Big and small zamindars were part of this.	Farmer and company directly linked.
Company officials fixed more tax.	50% produce pay as land tax.
Zamindars had to lose their ownership.	Tiller became the owner of land.
Marginal farmers and labourers suffered.	Farmers were suffering due to heavy tax.
Introduced in Panjab,Delhi,uttar pradesh	Introduced in Madras and Mysore region.

11.What were the causes and results of 1st Anglo-Mysore war?

1. The prominence of Hider Ali not tolerated by British.
2. British allied with Marthas and Nizam of Hyderabad.
3. Hyder Ali was successful in breaking the alliance.
4. Hyder Ali and Nizam of Hyderabad attacked on Arcot.
5. Hyder Ali army reached the Madras in 1769.
6. British signed the Madras treaty with Hyder Ali.

12. What were the causes and results of 2nd Anglo-Mysore war?

1. Political situation in Travancore and Thanjavore was the reason.
2. Mahe, French colony was under the hold of Hyder Ali.
3. The British captured Mahe.
4. Hyder Ali died during the war.
5. Tippusulthan defeated the British.
6. This war ended with Treaty of Mangalore.

13. What were the causes and results of 3rd Anglo-Mysore war? Or What were the conditions of treaty of Srirangapatnam treaty?

1. The politics of Travancore was main reason.
2. Cornwallis sought the help of Marthas and Nizam of Hyderabad.
3. Combined army attacked and destroyed Srirangapatnam.
4. Tippu signed the treaty of Srirangapatnam.
5. Tippu was forced to part with half of his kingdom.
6. Tippu forced to pay three crore rupees as war damage fee.
7. Tippu had pledge two of his children as guarantee.

14. What were the causes and results of IV Anglo-Mysore war? or The IV Anglo-Mysore war strengthened the position of British in Mysore. Explain.

1. Tippu's attempt to form an alliance of local rulers.
2. Tippu's closeness with French.
3. Tippu sent an ambassador to France to seek alliance.
4. Tippu was died.
5. Tippu's territories was shared among British, Marthas and Nizam.
6. A small territory was handed over to Mysore Wodeyars.

15. Explain the method of resisting the British power by Dondiya wagh.

1. Dondiya wagh built a small army, started his operations.
2. He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga.
3. He was attacked by British and lost his base.
4. Many unhappy Palyagars and French supported him.
5. He recaptured Shikaripura fort.
6. British attacked and killed him near Elaparavi.

16.Explain the method adopted by Royanna to fight the British.

1. Royanna fought for the independence of Kittur.
2. He developed sense of nationalism.
3. He went on organising army.
4. He is looting the treasury and taluk offices.
5. He had an army of five hundred men.
6. He was captured by British and hanged till death.

17.Explain the contributions of PuttaBasappa of Kodagu in freedom struggle.

1. PuttaBasappa presented himself as Kalyanaswamy.
2. He later presented himself as Swamy Aparampara.
3. He took the leadership of the rebellion.
4. He organised the rebels in hilly region.
5. He declared the tax on tobacco and salt will be withdrawn.
6. He captured the government office in Bellare.
7. They looted treasury and prison of Bantwal.

18.Explain the rebellion of Beda's of Hulagali.

1. The British banned the usage of weapons.
2. The Beda's were kept guns as a part of customs.
3. British asked them to surrender their firearms.
4. They rebelled against the British.
5. The Beda's of Mantuuru, Bodani, Alagundi joined Hulagali beda's.
6. The British army suppress the rebellion.

19.Explain the rebellion of Kittur or Explain the role of Chennamma in freedom struggle.

1. Chennamma adopted a boy after the death of her husband.
2. She started ruling Kittur as a queen.
3. British attempted to take over Kittur under Doctrine of Lapse.
4. British attempted to take over treasury and fort.
5. Chennamma defeated the British.
6. The British attacked Kittur again defeated Chennamma.

20.Explain the rebellion of Amarasulya farmers.

1. This was basically a farmer's rebellion.
2. The British dethroned the rulers of Kodagu.
3. This created political instability in Kodagu.
4. Swamy Aparampara, Kalyanaswamy, PuttaBasappa organised a rebellion.
5. They declared that they are part of the Haleri dynasty.
6. They were captured by the British.

21.Explain the Surapura rebellion.

1. The representatives of Nanasaheba were present in Surapura.
2. This made British suspicious of King's intentions.
3. The British appointed officer to report the activities of King.
4. The officer reported that the King is involved in maladministration.
5. Venkatappa Nayaka presented as the leader of 1857 revolution.
6. The British army captured Surapura in 1858.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. How is Communalism fatal to national unity. Or What are the effects of communalism?

1. Creates social differences.
2. Mutual suspicion.
3. Fear situation.
4. Social groupism.
5. Economic hatefulness.
6. Endanger the integrity and unity.

2. What are the precautions taken to check Communalism?

1. Uniform civil code.
2. Equality among all.
3. Supporting secular value.
4. Develop healthy national thoughts.
5. Transcending narrow thoughts.
6. Foster the faiths of all people.

3. What are the programmes taken by government to improve the status of women?

1. Women and children development Department.
2. Dowry prohibition act.
3. Compulsory education.
4. Stree-shakti programme.
5. Women's commissions.
6. Women reservation.

4. What are the effects of Terrorism?

1. Psychological pain.
2. Creating panic and violence.
3. Suicide bombing.
4. Targets civilians.
5. Targets military bases.
6. Killing people.

5. What are the measures taken to curb Terrorism?

1. India criticised terrorism.

2. Government taken at most care.
3. Strived to protect the property.
4. Strived to protect life of ordinary people.
5. Created special elite forces.
6. India peace loving country-taken initiatives.

6.What are the measures needed for the eradication of unemployment?

1. Generate employment.
2. Improve the skill level of job seekers.
3. Providing loans.
4. Subsidy to engage self-employment.
5. Inculcate world class skill.
6. Providing skill-based education.

7.What are the reasons for unemployment?

1. Huge populations.
2. Improved technology.
3. Shortage of natural resources.
4. Over dependency of agriculture.
5. Ruined cottage industries.
6. Lack of skill-based education.

8.What are the things find space in Corruptions?

1. Tax evasion.
2. Illegal hoarding.
3. Smuggling.
4. Economic offences.
5. Employment cheating.
6. Violation of international exchange.

9.What are the methods inevitable for tackling corruption?

1.

Political will.

2. Public support.
3. Ethical political leadership.
4. Good officers.
5. Politically aware-educated public.
6. Lok pal and Lokayuktha.

10.What are the reasons for Corruption?

1. Natural human tendency for selfishness.
2. Eagerness to personal emergencies.
3. Personal gain.

4. Lack of strict supervision.

5. Weak legal enforcement.

11. What is Corporate strategy? Write about its present status?

A group of administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve premediated target. 1.

Using globalised environment.

2. Modern technologies.

3. Maximising the profits.

4. Affects the people, society negatively.

5. Alleviate social problems.

6. Corporate social responsibility programmes.

12. List out the aims of the UNO?

1. Safe guarding international peace and security.

2. Fostering co-operation among nations.

3. Improving the faith in human rights.

4. Exploring solutions to various problems.

5. Providing recognition to international agreements.

6. Striving to build mutual trust and co-operation.

13. What are the affiliated bodies of UNO?

1. General Assembly.

2. Security Council.

3. Economics and Social committee.

4. Trusteeship Council.

5. International court of Justice.

6. Secretariat.

14. Explain the achievements of UNO. Or the UNO has a major role in establishing peace in the world. Justify.

1. Solved many conflicts like Kashmir issue, Congo, Korean issues.

2. Work on disarmament – Nuclear disarmament.

3. Universal declaration of Human Rights.

4. Removal of Apartheid.

5. Removal of Colonialism and Imperialism.

6. Strive to uplift socio-economic status.

15. Explain the structure and functions of General Assembly.

1. Consisting of representatives from all member states.

2. Every country sends five representatives.

3. Every country has only one vote.

4. Approved general budget.

5. Special session called on emergency issues.

6. It acts as Global Parliament.

16.Explain the structure and functions of Security Council.

1. It has 15-member states.

2. 5-permanent members, 10-temporary members.

3. Permanent members have veto power.

4. Strives to solve global problems.

5. Selects the Judge of International court of Justice.

6. Suggests the nomination of secretary general for UN.

17.Explain the functions of Economics and Social committee.

1. Conducting studies on International issues.

2. Problems of refugees, women come under the purview of this.

3. Recommends on issues of Human rights.

4. Organising conferences on human resources.

5. Coordinating the functions of specialised bodies of UN.

18.List out the various Organisations under UNO.

1. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

2. World Health Organization (WHO).

3. International Monetary Fund (IMF).

4. International Labour Organization (ILO).

5. World Trade Organization (WTO).

6. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

19.List out the aims of FAO.

1.Fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger.

2. Development of agriculture.

3. Providing nutritious food.

4. Creation of Hunger free communities.

5. Reforming the life of rural people.

SOCIOLOGY

1.What are the constitutional provisions to eradicate unequal opportunities in the field of education?

1. Article 21A – Right to education.

2. Article 45 – Free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years.

3. Article 19 – Right to speak and Right to express one’s own opinion.

4. Article 29 – Protection of cultural rights of minorities.

5. Article 30 – Establishment of minority educational institution.

6. Article 46 – Education interest of SC and ST.

2.What is Social Stratification? Mention its features.

1. Method of dividing people into different strata and then assigning different roles and status in the society.
2. Social in nature.
3. Universal.
4. Ancient.
5. Exists in different ways.

3.Which are the major forms of social stratification?

1. Primitive society.
2. Slavery.
3. Estate system.
4. Varna system.
5. Caste system.

4.Untouchability is a social evil – Justify. Or What are the problems of Untouchability?

1. The lowest position in the social strata.
2. Kept out of the education.
3. Denial of property right.
4. Denial of political right.
5. Never considered as humans.
6. Pushed outside the village.

5.What are the legal measures to eradicate untouchability?

1. Article 17—prohibits untouchability.
2. Untouchability crime act – 1955.
3. Civil rights protection act – 1976.
4. Universal rights to vote and participate in election.
5. Reservation in education and employment.
6. The act of 1989.

6.What are the differences between Organized and Unorganized workers?

Organized workers	Unorganized workers
1. Guided by legal provisions.	1. Not guided by legal provisions.
2. Fixed time for work.	2. No fixed time for work.
3. Get fixed wages.	3. Get daily wages.
4. Teachers, Doctors, etc.....	4. Landless labourers, beedi workers

7.Explain the challenges faced by Unorganized workers.

1. Migration.
2. Social insecurity.
3. No legal frame works.

4. No fixed pay.
5. Physical and mental exploitation.
6. No fixed time for work.

8.Explain the challenges faced on Social security issue by the Unorganized workers.

1. Housing problem.
2. Lack of health.
3. Problem of drinking water.
4. No equal opportunity to work.
5. Food problem.
6. Water problem.

9.What are the differences between labour with pay and labour without pay?

Labour with Pay	Labour without pay
1. Get Compensation.	1. Work done without Payment
2. Work happens due to love by status	2 Compensated with material, food grains.
3. Labour in Business, Factories.	3 NCC, Scout and Guides students.

10.Explain the discrimination in labour.

1. Differential payment is given for same efforts.
2. Men are paid more for work than women.
3. Inequality in pay is more in unorganized sector.
4. Unequal division of labour is more in villages.
5. Lot of discrimination between educated and uneducated.
6. Inequality is evident in stratified work.

GEOGRAPHY

1.What are the factors influenced on the location and growth of Industries?

1. Supply of raw materials.
2. Supply of power.
3. Transport and communications facilities.
4. Market facilities.
5. Capital.
6. Labour and water supply.

2.List out the major Industrial regions of India.

1. The Hoogly—Kolkata region.
2. The Mumbai – Pune region.
3. The Ahmedabad – Vadodara region.
4. The Madhurai – Coimbatore region.
5. The Delhi – Meerut region.

6. The Vishakhapatnam – Guntur region.

3. List out the important Iron and Steel plants under public sector.

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai.
2. Hindustan Steel Ltd at Rourkela.
3. Hindustan Steel Ltd at Durgapur.
4. Bokaro Steel plant at Bokaro.
5. The Salem steel plant at Salem.
6. Tata steel plant at Kalinganagar in Odisha.

4. Explain the importance of Industries.

1. Reduces the reliance on primary products.
2. Increase the national and Per capita income.
3. Earn foreign exchange.
4. Create job opportunities.
5. Raise GDP and living standard.
6. Reduce the pressure on agriculture.

5. What are the factors of location of Iron steel industry?

1. Iron ore as raw material.
2. Coking coal as power resource.
3. Railway transport and port facilities.
4. Plenty of water supply.
5. Cheap labour.
6. Capital and local market.

6. What are factors of location of Cotton industry?

1. Supply of raw cotton.
2. Power.
3. Vast market.
4. Capital.
5. Skilled labour.
6. Humid climate.

7. List out the Natural Disasters.

1. Cyclones.
2. Floods.
3. Landslides.
4. Coastal erosion.
5. Earthquakes.
6. Tsunamis.

8. List out the causes for floods?

- 1 Heavy rainfall.
- 2 Melting of snow.
- 3 Tropical cyclones.
- 4 Cloud burst.
- 5 Faulty irrigation and agriculture method.
- 6 Rapid Urbanization.

9. List out the both natural and human induced forces cause for Landslide.

1. Sea wave erosion of a sea cliff.
2. Earthquakes.
3. Heavy rainfall.
4. Deforestation.
5. Construction of roads and railways.
6. Mining and quarrying.

10. List out the causes of Earthquake.

1. Plate movements.
2. Volcanic eruption.
3. Faulting and folding.
4. Landslides.
5. Collapse of underground cave roofs.
6. Hydrostatic pressure of reservoirs

11. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of Earthquake.

1. Avoid the human settlements in earthquake area.
2. Follow earthquake resistant buildings.
3. Use high quality building materials.
4. Restrict the over ground water mining.
5. Avoid the construction of large dams.
6. Stop deforestation.

12. What are the effects of Cyclones/Floods/Landslides/Coastal erosion/Earthquakes?

1. Loss of life and property.
2. Damage to buildings, transport.
3. Breakdown of communication and power system.
4. Damage to crops and vegetations.
5. Affected daily life of human beings.
6. Spread of diseases.

ECONOMICS

1. List out the different stages of evolution of Money.

2. Barter system.
3. Commodity money.
4. Metallic money.
5. Paper money.
6. Bank money.
7. Plastic money.

2. Explain the functions of money.

1. Medium of exchange.
2. Measure of value.
3. Store of value.
4. Transfer of value.
5. Standard of deferred payments.

3. Explain the functions of RBI.

1. Monopoly of note issue.
2. Banker to the Government.
3. Bankers Bank.
4. National clearing house.
5. Controller of credit.
6. Custodian of foreign exchange.

4. RBI works as 'Banker to Government'. How?

1. Accepts the deposits of central and state government.
2. Collects money (taxes and charges).
3. Makes payments on behalf of governments.
4. Issues Government bonds, Treasury bills.
5. Acts as financial advisor to the Government.
6. Give loans to central and state governments.

5. RBI works as 'Banker's Bank'. How?

1. Act as bank for all banking institution.
2. All the banks have kept their deposits in RBI.
3. RBI credits additional money banks.
4. Regulates the activities of the banks.
5. Guides the banks in monetary management.

6. List out the various credit control methods adopted by RBI?

1. Bank rate policy.
2. Open market operation.

3. Varying Reserve requirements.
4. Change in lending margins.
5. Ceiling on Credit.
6. Direct action.

7. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India.

1. Four measures of money supply are in India.
2. $M1 = \text{Currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in Commercial banks.}$
3. $M2 = M1 + \text{savings deposits with Post office savings banks.}$
4. $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks.}$
5. $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post office savings bank.}$

8. List out the goals of Public expenditure.

1. Promote faster economic development.
2. Promote industry, trade and commerce.
3. Promote agriculture and rural industry.
4. Promote balanced regional growth.
5. Promote full employment.
6. Maximise social welfare.

9. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

1. Profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India.
2. Profit earned by the Indian Railway.
3. Revenue generated by the Department of Post and Telecommunication.
4. Revenue generated by the Public sector Industries.
5. Revenue generated by the Coins and mints.
6. Various types of fees and penalties.

10. Explain the reasons for increase in Public Expenditure.

1. Role and scope of the government has expanded.
2. To maintain conditions conducive to economic development.
3. To improve the climate for investment.
4. To provide incentives to save, invest and innovate.
5. Help in acceleration of economic growth.
6. Ensure economic stability.

11. Explain the importance of Public Finance.

1. Spends revenue collected for development activities.
2. Increase the growth rate of economy.
3. Spending more during recession.
4. Controlling expenditure during inflation.
5. To regulate the economic activities.

6. To achieve fair distribution of income.

12. What is deficit financing? Mention its types.

Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money.

1. Fiscal Deficit. 2. Revenue Deficit. 3. Primary deficit. 4. Budget Deficit.

13. What is the difference between Direct Tax and Indirect taxes?

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
The tax is paid by an individual on whom is levied.	The burden of tax is transferable to others.
The burden of tax is not transferable	Tax is transfer from manufacturer to traders to consumers.
Personal income tax, wealth tax	Tax is imposed on goods and services.

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. List out the Characteristics relating to Bank transactions.

2. Dealing with the money.
3. Acceptance of deposits.
4. Lending loan.
5. Payments and withdrawal.
6. Connecting link.
7. Banking business.

2. What are the functions of a Bank?

1. Accepting Deposits.
2. Lending money.
3. Transferring money.
4. Collecting money.
5. Discounting bills.
6. Hiring safe deposit lockers.

3. What are the Services offered by Banks?

1. Debit card and Credit cards.
2. Personal loans'
3. Home and Vehicle loans.
4. Mutual funds.
5. Safe deposit lockers.
6. E - Banking.

4. Which are the types of banks?

1. Reserve Bank of India.
2. Commercial Banks.
3. Industrial Development Banks.

4. Land development Banks.
5. Indigenous Banks.
6. Cooperative Banks.

5. List out the Procedures to open a Bank Account?

1. Decide the type of account.
2. Approach the bank.
3. Fill up the Bank account form.
4. Give reference.
5. Submit the Bank account form duly filled.
6. Verification by Officer.
7. Initial deposit to be made.

6. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

1. Facilitate safe custody of money.
2. Making payments.
3. Collection of money.
4. Get advances and loans.
5. Smooth financial transactions.
6. Safe deposit locker facility.

7. Distinguish between Savings Bank Account and Current Bank Account.

Saving bank account	Current account
Opened by salaried persons.	Opened by businessmen.
Encourage to save money.	It includes deposits, withdrawals, contra-transactions.
No restrictions on the number and amount of deposits.	Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day.
Bank gives interest.	Bank do not give interest, collects service charges.

8. What are the services rendered by Post offices?

1. Post office Savings Bank.
2. National savings certificate.
3. Kissan Vikas patra.
4. Monthly Recurring deposits.
5. Postal Life Insurance.
6. Pension payment.
7. Money Transfer.

9. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

1. Debtor and Creditor relationship.

2. Trustee and beneficiary relationship.
3. Agent and Principal relationship.
4. Obligation to honour cheques.
5. Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

10. What are the characteristics of an Entrepreneur?

1. Creativity.
2. Dynamism.
3. Team building.
4. Innovation.
5. Leadership.
6. Commitment.

11. What are the functions of an Entrepreneur?

1. Organises factors of production.
2. Coordinates things effectively.
3. Introduces new methods.
4. Handles budget of his concern.
5. Bears risk and uncertainty.
6. Gives directions to the business.

12. Explain the role of an Entrepreneur in development of country.

1. Promote capital formation.
2. Provide large scale employment.
3. Increase GDP and percapita income.
4. Promote development of Industries.
5. Promote country's export trade.
6. Improvement the standard of living.

13. List out Self-employment opportunities for Entrepreneur.

1. Advertising agencies.
2. Marketing consultancy.
3. Industrial consultancy.
4. Photo copying centres.
5. Industrial testing lab.
6. Internet browsing.

14. List out Promotional organizations set up to help Entrepreneurs.

- District Industrial centres.
- Small scale industries board.
- Industrial estates.
- National small Industries corporation.

- Khadi and Village Industries corporation.
- Small Industries service Institutions.

MOST EXPECTED 4 MARKS QUESTIONS – ANSWERS

1.Explain the major achievements of Nehru as the first Prime-minister of India.

1. Architect of Industrialization and modern India.
2. Achieved integration of India with Sardar Patel.
3. Implementing language-based re-organization of state policy.
4. Introduced five-year plans.
5. Aim of mastering atomic energy.
6. Advocated non-aligned movement.
7. Architect of Indian Foreign policy.
8. Advocated Panchasheela principles.

2.Explain the achievements of Subhash Chandra Bose in Independence Movement.

1. He refused posting of British and join freedom struggle.
2. He became popular as Nethaji.
3. Organized Indians residing outside India.
4. Founded congress socialist party with Nehru.
5. Founded 'Forward Block'.
6. Organized prisoners of war from India.
7. Broadcasted his speech over Azad Hind Radio.
8. Took the leadership of Indian National Army.
9. He called for 'Delhi Chalo'.
10. He said, 'Give me your blood, I'll get you freedom'.

3.Explain the achievements of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in upliftment of untouchables.

1. He believed that political freedom without social freedom is meaningless.
2. He tried to destroy caste system.
3. Organized Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements.
4. Founded Bahiskrut Hithakarini Sabha, Swatanthra Karmika party.
5. Published Janatha, Mookanayaka periodicals.
6. He strived to get justice for farm labourers.
7. Elected as the Chairman of drafting committee.
8. Advocated equality in the constitution.
9. He became first law minister of India.
10. He awarded Bharatha Ratna posthumously.

4. Explain about Non-Co-operation movement.

1. Gandhiji started Non-cooperation movement.

2. Students boycotting schools and colleges.
3. Lawyers boycotting courts.
4. Returning all honours from British.
5. Congress boycotting elections.
6. Congress boycotting all the government functions.
7. People boycotting all foreign goods.
8. Opposed the visit of Prince of Wales.
9. 22 policemen were charred to death in Chouri-Choura.

5. Explain about Quit India Movement.

1. Congress opposed proposal of Cripps Mission.
2. Called for Quit India Movement.
3. Gandhiji gave call to Indians 'Do or Die'.
4. Many leaders were arrested.
6. J P Narayan took leadership.
7. Socialists brought freedom struggle front.
8. Muslim league left out.

6. Explain about farmers and workers protest.

1. Farmers rebelled against British planters and Zamindars.
2. They opposed the Indigo cropping in Champaranya district.
3. Protested land tax.
4. Farmers of Malabar revolted against British,
5. Farmers of Telangana revolted against Raza Kars and Zamindars.
6. Farmers protest low wages in Maharashtra.
7. Railway cotton mill workers started organizing themselves.
8. Printer union cotton mill workers created national awareness.

▪ **Explain about Tribal revolt.**

1. Revolted against tax and forest policies of British.
2. Revolts of Santala, kola, Munda, Halagali Bedas are important.
3. Santalas are became land less due to Zamindari system.
4. Zamindars company exploited Santalas.
5. Santalas met secretly.
6. Decided to loot Zamindars and money lenders.
- Tribals killed their enemies.
- British suppressed the revolt.

8. Explain about Jalian Wala Bagh Massacre.

1. British implemented Rowlett act in 1919.
2. Gandhiji formed Satyagraha Sabha to oppose this.

3. Gandhiji had called one day Haratal.
4. Fakhruddin, Dr. Sathya pal arrested in Punjab.
5. To protest these arrest people assembled in Jalian Wala Bagh.
6. General Dyer fired at people.
7. 380 protesters were killed, thousands were injured.
8. This led to Non-cooperation movement.

9. Who were moderates? What were their demands?

1. Congress leaders who had faith in rule of British and Judiciary
2. W C Banerjee, Dadabhai Navroji, G K Gokhale.
3. They used to table their demands through prayers and requests.
4. Tried to bring political awareness.
5. Organised public meetings, discussed, submitted memorandums.
6. Demanding cutting down cost of military expenditure.
7. Demanding development of industries, agriculture and education.
8. Explained drain of resource of India to England.

10. Explain the role of B G Tilak/ Radicals in the Indian Independence movement.

1. Opposed Bengal division.
2. Encouraged Swadeshi goods.
3. Attaining complete freedom was their aim.
4. Organizing common people.
5. Employing religion celebrations like Ganesha Festival, Shivaji Jayanthi.
6. Tilak published Kesari, Marata Newspaper.
7. Encouraged common people to protest against British.
8. Tilak declared, "Swaraj is my birth right, I would definitely get it".

11. Explain the role of Mahatma Gandhiji in Indian Independence movement.

1. Gandhiji launched Champaranya movement started Kheda movement.
2. Used truth, Non-violence and Satyagraha.
3. Opposed Rowlett act.
4. Supported Khilafath movement.
5. Called non-cooperation movement.
6. Started civil disobedience movement/ salt satyagraha.
7. Start Quit India movement called the Indians Do or Die.

12. Explain about civil disobedience movement or Dandi March.

1. Congress passed resolution to hold civil disobedience.
2. Gandhiji took leadership.
3. Gandhiji placed 11 demands before Viceroy.
4. Viceroy rejected paying tax.

5. Gandhiji start civil disobedience movement.
6. Gandhiji reached Dandi with followers.
7. Gandhiji broke the law by holding salt without paying tax.
8. Thousands of people participated Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested.

MOST EXPECTED 2 MARKS QUESTIONS ANSWERS.

HISTORY

1. "Scientific developments leads to sea voyages". Justify.

- a. compass. b. Astrolabe. c. Gunpowder. d. Maps.

2. what were the results of battle of Plassey?

- Immorality, lack of unity, greed of Indian business.
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
- The company gained exclusive rights to do business.
- Mir Jaffer had to pay 1 crore 70 lakh as relief.

3. Explain Dual government.

- * Robert Clive introduced this. * British had collected land taxes.
- * introduced in Bengal. * Nawab had power over administration.

4. Explain the reasons that resulted in the discovery of new sea route to India.

- ☑ Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople.
- ☑ They started levying too many taxes.
- ☑ Trade was not profitable.
- ☑ To break the Italian monopoly over trade.
- ☑ Scientific developments like compass, Astrolabe, Gunpowder.

5. What were the results of Carnatic wars in India?

- ☑ French lost their importance.
- ☑ Pondicherry was returned to French as per Paris treaty.
- ☑ French had to lose all their bases.
- ☑ British consolidating their power.

6. What were the reasons and results of 3rd Carnatic War?

- ☑ Count-de-lally of French siege the Wandiwash(1760)
- ☑ Sir Eyrecoote defeated the French.
- ☑ Pondicherry was returned to French as per Paris treaty.
- ☑ French had to lose all their bases.

7. What were the reasons of Battle of Plassey?

- ☑ Misuse of Dastak * Black room tragedy.
- ☑ Mending of port without permission.

8. What were the results of Battle of Buxar?

- Sha Alam II gave the Dewani rights over Bengal.
- Sha Alam II gave away all the rights over Bengal for annual fee 26 lakhs.
- The Nawab of Awadh had to give fine of Rs. 50 lakhs.
- The company paid pension to Mir Jaffar's son.
- The company took over administration of Bengal.

9. Who implemented Blue water policy? Why?

- Francisco de Almeida. * To establish the supremacy over the sea.

10. Make a list of the Europeans who arrived at India to do business.

- a. Portuguese b. Dutch c. English d. French

11. Which city is called the Gate of European trade? Why?

- Constantinople. * It was centre of International business.

12. How did trade take place between India and Europe during middle ages?

- Great demand for Indian spices in Europe.
- The Arab merchants carried the Asian goods into Constantinople.
- The Italian merchants buy these goods and sell in Europe.

13. Explain the first Carnatic war.

- La Bourdonnais invaded and captured Madras.
- British request the help of Anwar Uddin.
- Anwar Uddin failed to defeat the French.
- This war ended with treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

14. What were the causes and results of I Anglo Maratha War?

- Fighting for the Peshwa post.
- The Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II to the post.
- Raghobha upset and approached the Brit This war
- ended with Salbai agreement.
- Madhava Rao II became Peshwa.

15. Who introduced the subsidiary alliance? What were the conditions?

- Lord Wellesley.
- Indian King had to keep the British army.
- Indian King had to bear the expenses of the army.
- The King had to British resident in his court.
- The King could not appoint any other European.

16. Explain the Second Anglo Maratha War.

- An enmity broke out between Holkar and Scindhia family with Peshwa.
- Peshwa appealed British to help.
- The Peshwa accepted Subsidiary alliance through treaty of Bas
- Wellesley defeated other Maratha leaders.

17. How did the doctrine of lapse support the expansion of British Empire in India?

- ☐ Dalhousie introduced this.
- ☐ If any Indian ruler dies without children
- ☐ Their adopted children had no legal right over the throne.
- ☐ Princely states Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under the policy.
- ☐ This policy used as political weapon.

18. What are the Preaching's of Brahma/Arya/Prarthana/Sathya Shodhaka society?

- ☐ Assure equality to women.
- ☐ Opposed child marriage.
- ☐ Opposed caste system.
- ☐ Encourage widow marriage.
- ☐ Encouraged women education.

19. What were the aims of Aligarh movement?

- Discussions on the religion, social and political issues.
- Educating Muslim girls.
- Opposed polygamy.
- Founded Mohammadan Anglo oriental college in Aligarh.

20. Explain how Swamy Vivekananda was a source of inspiration for youngsters.

- ☐ He upheld the equality of all religions at Chicago World Religious Congress.
- ☐ Propagated Indian culture.
- ☐ Gave importance to social service.
- ☐ Believed the duty of the religion to provide light.
- ☐ His thoughts provide freedom and social equality.

21. What were the reformation activities of Annie Besant/ Theosophical society?

- ☐ Indian culture is for more superior.
- ☐ Translating Bhagavad-Gita to English.
- ☐ She was called as 'Shwetha Saraswathi'.
- ☐ Wanted education for all.
- ☐ Started Home rule movement. (1916)
- ☐ Started Central Hindu Banaras College.
- ☐ Started New India- Common Wealth.

22. Explain the contributions of Sri Narayana Dharma Pairpalana Yogam.

- ☐ One caste, one religion and one God for human beings.
- ☐ Education is the only path.
- ☐ Built temples for the backward communities.
- ☐ The architect of self-respect movement.

23. Make a list of main aspects of Periyar movement.

- ☐ Started Dravida Racial identity movement.
- ☐ Self-respect movement.
- ☐ Dravida kalagam.
- ☐ Justice periodical.

24. What were the contributions of H V Derozio?

- ☐ Young Bengal movement.
- ☐ New education system academic association
- ☐ Debates on nature, humanism, God and other.

25. What were the political causes for 1857 revolt?

- Introduction of Doctrine of lapse.
- Indian Kings had to lose their Kingdom.
- Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur came under British.
- Dalhousie abolished Kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic

British dethroned Mughal Kings.

- Soldiers became unemployed.

26. How did the economic policies result in the mutiny of 1857? Explain.

- ☐ Industrialization in England.
- ☐ Indian handicrafts diminished.
- ☐ The artisans of India became unemployed
- ☐ British levied high taxes on Indian goods.
- ☐ Farmers were exploited by Zamindars.
- ☐ Inam lands were withdrawn.

27. What were the administrative causes for 1857 revolt?

- ☐ Partiality in implementation of laws.
- ☐ English became the language of court.
- ☐ English judges are in favour of English.
- ☐ People did not like the new laws.

28. What were the military causes for 1857 revolt?

- ☐ Indian soldier gets less salary.
- ☐ Promotions were reserved for English.
- ☐ Pressure for over-seas work.
- ☐ Situation of Indian soldier was pathetic.

29. What were the immediate causes for 1857 revolt?

- British providing 'Royal Enfield guns.
- Rumours spread that these guns were smeared with fats of cows-pigs.
- Cows sacred for Hindus.
- Pigs were prohibited for Muslims.

- ☐ The Nawab fled from Kingdom.
- ☐ Dewan made request to Indian government.
- ☐ Junagadh joined Indian union.

38. How did Goa liberated from Portuguese?

- ☐ Protest against the Portuguese.
- ☐ Portuguese tried to consolidate their power over Goa.
- ☐ Satyagrahis from all over India entered Goa.
- ☐ Indian military entered Goa, took over its administration.

39. Explain the process of state reorganization based on languages.

- ☐ Reorganization of state commission 1953.
- ☐ Fazal Ali commission.
- ☐ State reorganization act 1956.
- ☐ 14 states and 6 union territories were formed.

40. The rule of Tsars was called a Nationalistic Jail. How?

- Tsars exploited landlords.
- Land lords exploiting labourers and small farmers.
- The people were fed up with administration of Tsars.

41. Explain the role of Lenin in Russian development.

- ☐ He called for Peace, Food and Land.
- ☐ He declared land belonged to the farmers.
- ☐ Schooling and residence to all Russians.
- ☐ Implement Karl Marx's scientific communism.

42. What were the reforms of Stalin in Russia?

- ☐ Implement five-year plans. * Launched first manned satellite.
- ☐ Built USSR formidable opponent to USA.

43. How did Nazism destroy Germany? Explain.

- ☐ Put forward the supremacy of German
- ☐ Nurtured ultra-nationalism.
- ☐ Jews are reasons for all problems of German.
- ☐ Appointed Gobblers to spread Nazism.
- ☐ Formed 'Brown Shirts'.

44. What were the effects of Chinese revolution?

- ☐ Community farming. * free health, education.
- ☐ Importance to science and technology * leap forward.

45. USA gained upper hand in arms competition. How?

- USA enter into agreement of selling weapons.
- Formed military organizations.

- Formed arms manufacturing factories.
- Had military bases in other countries.
- Competition for nuclear weapons.

46. What were the causes for II World War?

- ☒ German's attack on Poland. * Great economic depression.
- ☒ Nationalism. * Difficult agreements.
- ☒ Hate and egoistic movement.

47. How did USA come out of its Great economic Depression?

- ☒ Made people to be ready for War.
- ☒ Encouraged women to work. * USA won the War.

48. What are the features of Fascism?

- ☒ Ultra- nationalism * Patronising violence.
- ☒ Racial superiority. * Expansion of boundary.

49. What were the effects of I - World War?

- ☒ Germany signed treaty of Versailles. * Austro- Hungary, lost its existence.
- ☒ Many countries emerged. * League of Nations established.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

01. Explain the relationship between India and Russia.

- Supported Tashkent Agreement. *20 years peace and cooperation agreement.
- Establishment of Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants. *Opposed China's invasion.
- Supported Goa liberation. *Supported India at UNO.

02. Explain the relationship between India and America.

- Big Democratic countries. *Support India's Five-Year Plans.
- Support during Indo-China war. * Interest in controlling terrorism.
- Strengthening UNO * Maintenance of global peace.

03. The relationship between India and China is recently spoiled. What is the reason for this?

- War between Indo-China. *Border disputes.
- Claim over Arunachala Pradesh * Tibetan crises.

04. What are the reasons for tension between India and Pakistan?

- Terrorism *Jammu-Kashmir issue.
- Water sharing disputes. *fought three wars.

05. What are the problems faced by the Third world countries?

- Shortage of food, capital, health, education. *Excess spending.
- Open economy. *Globalization *Increasing pollution.

06. What were the major problems that emerged after the World war - II?

- Human rights denial. * Arms race *Apartheid

- Economic inequality. *Terrorism.

07. Mention the noteworthy events regarding Human right.

- American war of Independence. * French revolution.
- Russian revolution * Freedom struggle of India.

08. Explain the struggles lead by India for the implementation of Human rights?

- Fundamental rights are discussed in constitution. * National Human rights commissions.
- Advocating for human rights in meetings of UNO. * State Human rights commissions.

09. Arms race leads to total destruction of the World. In this background what are the effects of the Arms race?

- Insecurity. * Fear. * Instability.
- Threat of war. * Money is wasted.

10. What are the measures taken up by India to eradicate economic inequality?

- Provide assistance without any conditions.
- Helped the poor nations to protect self-respect.
- Tried to channel monetary help.
- Striving to promote economic equality.

SOCIOLOGY

01. Name the social problems found in India?

- Child labour. * Gender discrimination.
- Child marriage. *Hunger and malnutrition.
- Female foeticide.

02. What are the reasons for Child labour?

- Child labour. * Gender discrimination.
- Greediness of owners. * Failure of land reforms act.
- Failure of minimum wages act.

03. What are the demerits of Child labours?

- Ill health. *Illiteracy.
- Child marriage. * Missing of basic rights.

04. What are the unique features of POCSO act of 2012? (Prevention of children from sexual offences act).

- Sexual Assault. * Sexual Harassment.
- Aggravated Sexual Assault. * Penetrative Sexual Assault.

05. What are the measures taken to eradicate Child labour?

- Gender equality. * Stopping migration.
- Creating Awareness. *Implementation of Child rights.

06. What are the reasons for Child marriage?

- Gender discrimination. * lack of education.

- Lack of implementation of law. * Lack of implementation of Child rights.

07. What were the effects of Child marriage?

- Violation of Child rights. * Malnutrition. * Infanticide.
- Anaemia. * Diseases.

08. What are the solutions for Child marriage?

- Implementing Education of girls. * Compulsory birth registration.
- Empowering of Girls. * Always questioned, opposed, reported.

09. What were the ill effects of hunger?

- Lack of quantity of food. * Lack of nutrition.
- Health complications. * Physical handicap.
- Premature death.

10. What were the ill effects of Child trafficking?

- Sexual exploitation * Unwanted pregnancy.
- Abortions. * Drug addictions.

11. What are the types of gender discrimination?

- Inequality in birth rate. * Inequality in infrastructure.
- Inequality in opportunities. * Inequality in ownership.
- Inequality in family.

12. What are the remedial actions taken to prevention of Child trafficking?

- Child right clubs. * Child protection committee.
- Children Gram Sabha * Child rights protection units.
- Balika Sangha's.

13. What are the main reasons for the existence of female foeticide?

- Dowry. * Exploitation from husband family.
- Sexual harassment. * Property inheritance.
- Patriarchal values.

14. What are the ill effects of female foeticide?

- Gender discrimination. * Immorality develops in society.
- Sexual harassment. * Decrease in gender ratio.

GEOGRAPHY

01. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The Northern Mountains. * The Northern great plains.
- The Peninsular plateau. * The coastal plains and Islands.

02. What is the importance of Northern great plains?

- Suitable for irrigation – agriculture.
- Supports network of roads and railways.
- Useful for Industrialization, Urbanization, Trade.

- Pilgrim centres.

03. What is the significance of Peninsular Plateau?

- Rich in minerals. * Biodiversity.
- Useful for agriculture. * Birth of many rivers.
- Generation of hydroelectricity.

04. What is the importance of Coastal plains?

- Foreign trade. * Fishing. * Tourism.
- Ship building. * Production of salt.

05. Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Higher.	Not higher.
Continues.	Not continues.
Parallel to west coast.	Parallel to east coast.
Highest peak – Annamalai.	Highest peak – Armakonda.

06. Differentiate between Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands.

Andaman Nicobar Islands	Lakshadweep Islands
204 islands.	43 islands
In Bay of Bengal.	In Arabian sea.
Formed by volcanic islands.	Formed by corals.

07. Differentiate between Western Coast and Eastern Coast.

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
Lies between Western Ghats and Arabian sea.	Lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
Extend from Kutch to Kanyakumari.	Extend from Suvarnarekha to Kanyakumari.
Narrow, Steep, Rocky.	Broader, Have Deltas.

08. Mention the Mountain peaks of greater Himalayas.

- Mount Everest. * Kanchenjunga. * Manaslu.
- Makalu. * Dhavalagiri. * Nandadevi.

09. Name the parallel ranges in lesser Himalayas.

- Pir panjal. * Dhauladhar. * Nagtiba.
- Mussorie. * mahabharath. * Darjeeling.

10. Name the hill stations found in lesser Himalayas.

- Shimla. * Ranikhet. *Mussorie.
- Nainital. * Darjeeling.

11. Write briefly about Siwalik hills.

- Located in south of main Himalaya. * Lowest ranges.
- Height 600 – 1500 mts. * Have Doon's.

12. Which are the factors influence on the climate of India?

- Location. * water bodies.
- Relief features. * Monsoon winds.

13. Name the Climatic seasons of India.

- The Winter season. * The Summer season.
- The Rainy season. * The Retreating Monsoon season.

14. Mention the types of forests.

- The Tropical evergreen forests. * The Tropical deciduous forests.
- Desert vegetation. * Mountain Forests.
- Mangrove forests. * Scrub forests and grassland.

15. What are the importance of forests.?

- Provide raw materials. * Check soil erosion.
- Control floods. * Improve soil fertility.

16. What are the causes for the destruction of forests?

- Industrialization. * Urbanization. * Irrigation projects.
- Over grazing. * Forest fires.

17. What are the measures for the conservation of forest in India?

- Control of deforestation. * Restriction on grazing.
- Control of forest fires. * Control of forest insects.
- Control of forest diseases. * Scientific cutting of trees.

18. What are the characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests and Tropical Deciduous forests?

Tropical Evergreen forests.	Tropical Deciduous forests.
Found in above 250 cm rainfall area.	Found in 100 - 200 cm rainfall area.
Dense, grow to great height.	Trees shed their leaves during spring.
Leaves are always green.	Known as monsoon forests.
Gurjan, Champa, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahagony.	Kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Teak, Sal, Sandalwood.

19. What are the characteristics of Desert forests and Mangrove forests?

Desert forests.	Mangrove forests.
Found in 10 - 50 cm rainfall area.	Found in marshy area.
Scattered trees.	River deltas, sea coasts washed by tides.
Thorny bushes.	Tree trunks are supported by pendent root.
Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti, Khejra.	Rhizophora, Screwpipe, palms, sundari.

20. Mention the objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- Conservation. * Research.
- Education. * Local involvement.

21. Name the National parks of India.

- Bandipura (Karnataka). * Bannerghatta (Karnataka).
- Nagarahole (Karnataka). * Sundarbans (west Bengal).
- Gir (Gujarat). * Kaziranga (Assam).

22. Name the Wild life sanctuaries of Karnataka.

- Dandeli. * Bhadra.
- Talakaveri. * B.R.Hills.

23. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is agricultural country.
- Agriculture depends on monsoon rainfall.
- Monsoon is seasonal, uncertain and uneven.
- Crops require larger and regular water supply.

24. What are the main aims of multi-purpose river valley projects?

- Provide water for irrigation. * prevent soil erosion.
- Control the floods. * generate hydro-electricity.
- Afforestation. * fishing.

25. What is irrigation? Mention its types in India.

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture.
- Well irrigation. * Canal irrigation.
- Tank irrigation. * Sprinkler and Drip irrigation.

26. Well irrigation is the most important type of irrigation in India. How?

- Possible in low rainfall area. * Cheap and easy to dig well.
- Do not require superior technology. * Easy even for small farmers.

27. What is the importance of agriculture?

- Main source of livelihood. * Supports many industries.
- Sources of National income. * Supports tertiary sector.

28. Differentiate between inundation canals and perennial canals.

Inundation canals.	perennial canals.
Water is directly drawn from river without building dam.	Dams are constructed across rivers, water is stored and used for agriculture.

29. Differentiate between the Kharif season and Rabi season.

Kharif season.	Rabi season.
Sowing in June-July.	Sowing in October-November.
Harvested in September-October.	Harvested in February-March.
Crops grown during rainy season.	Crops grown during winter season.

30. What are the conditions required for cultivation of Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Sugarcane?

Crops	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Other conditions
Rice	18 ⁰ -25 ⁰ C	100-200 cms	Alluvial, Clayey loamy soil	Standing water
Wheat	10 ⁰ -15 ⁰ C	50-70 cms	Heavy loamy black soil	Rabi crop
Cotton	21 ⁰ -24 ⁰ C	50-100 cms	Black soil	Kharif crop
Sugarcane	21 ⁰ -26 ⁰ C	100-150 cms	Alluvial and loamy soil	irrigation

31. Define the terms Mineral and Mining.

- Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possess a definite chemical composition and physical properties.
- Mining is the process of extracting minerals from the Earth.

35. What are the main uses of manganese ore?

- Manufacture of dry battery. * Manufacture of paints.
- Manufacture of glass. * Pottery and calico printing.

36. What are the uses of mica?

- Used in electrical industry. * Telephone industry.
- Aeroplanes. * Automobiles.

37. Explain the meaning and importance of power resources in India.

- The resources which are necessary for generation of energy.
- Economic development. * improving standard of living.
- Development of industry. * development of agriculture.

38. Mention the main hydel powerplants of Karnataka.

- Shivanasamudra * Shimsa.
- Sharavathi. * Linganamakki.
- Alamatti. * Kali.

39. Mention the Nuclear power stations in India.

- Tara Pura - Maharashtra. * Kaiga - Karnataka.
- Kalpakam - TamilNadu. * Narora - Uttara Pradesh.
- Rana Pratap sagar - Rajasthan. * Kakra Para - Gujarat.

40. What is the need for Non-conventional power resources?

- Found in abundance. * Renewable. * Eco - friendly.
- Pollution free. * Rate of energy consumption has increased.

41. What are the main reasons for energy crisis?

- Meagre deposits - Shortage of petroleum.
- Poor quality of coal. * Loss of power in transmission.
- Shortage of generation of hydroelectricity.
- Limited use of non-conventional energy resources.

42. What are the measures to solve the energy crisis?

- Increase the production of petroleum and coal.
- Substitutes for oil and coal. * Increase hydroelectricity.
- Greater use of non-conventional source of energy.

43. What is the importance of Transport?

- Helps to develop agriculture. * Promotes Industrial progress.
- Provides employment. * Widen the market.

44. What is the importance of Road Transport?

- Economic growth of a nation.
- For the development of agriculture and village industries.
- To connect isolated villages.
- Provide door to door service.

45. What is the importance of Railway Transport?

- To carry heavy goods and large number of people over a long distance.
- To expand trade and tourism.
- Development of agriculture, industry.

46. Explain about Pipeline transport.

- New mode of transport. * Laid under the earth's crust.
- Used to transport crude oil from oil field to refineries.
- Used to transport natural gas and mineral slurry.

47. Explain about Border Roads.

- Roads in border areas. * used for defence purpose.
- Found along Indian borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh.
- Constructed by Border Roads Development Authority.

48. Explain about Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

- 4-6 lane roads. * Started in 1999.
- Connect major cities, cultural and industrial centres of India.
- Constructed by National Highways Authority of India.

49. Mention the different types of roads.

- Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
- National Highways. * State Highways.
- District Roads. * Village roads. * Border roads.

50. List out the Eastern and Western coasts separately.

Eastern coasts	western coasts
Kandla, Mumbai, Navasheva, Marmagoa, New Mangalore, Kochi.	Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore, Kolkata. Vishakhapatnam, Para deep, Haldia,

51. Mention the different types of Communications in India.

- Postal services. * Telecommunication.
- Radio and Television. * Newspapers.
- Satellite and Computer Network.

52. What is the importance of Communication?

- Quick transmission of Information.
- Creating awareness about government policies.
- Progress of Trade. * Provides entertainment,
- Know about Natural disasters.

53. List out the important International Airports.

- Delhi – Indira Gandhi International Airport.
- Kolkata – Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
- Chennai – Anna International Airport.
- Bangalore - Kempegowda International Airport.

54. Write a note on Airways in India.

- Quickest means of transport.
- Efficient to carry passengers and mail.
- Useful on the times of emergencies like war, floods, earthquake.

55. Define GIS, GPS and RST.

Geographical Information system.	Global Positioning System	Remote Sensing Technology
Computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface.	Indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out latitude and longitude and height above the sea level.	Collects information regarding the Earth's surface without touching the objects.

56. What are the reasons for high birth rate in India?

- Early marriages. * Polygamy. * Tropical climate.
- Poverty. * Illiteracy.

57. What are the reasons for low death rate in India?

- Improved medical facilities. * Control of epidemics.
- Lower the infant mortality. * Spread of education.

58. The rapid growth of population has posed several problems. How? Or What is the impact of population growth in India?

- Unemployment. * Poverty. * Political unrest.
- Shortage of food and malnutrition. * Low Per capita income.

59. What are the measures to control growth of population?

- Family planning. * Women Welfare projects.
- Creating awareness. * Publicity and advertisement.

60. What are the factors affecting on distribution of population?

- Physical features. * Climate. * Soils.
- Resources. * Industries and commerce.

ECONOMICS

01. Define development. And explain the process of development.

- Economic development is a process where by an economy's real national income increases over a long period.
- Process refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and in the structure of demand for the products.

02. Why did changes in factors supply take place?

- Population growth. * Education and skill development.
- Discovery of additional resources. * Capital accumulation.

03. Why did demand for products changes?

- Change in size and composition of population.
- Level and distribution of income. * taste.

04. Differentiate between Inclusive development and Sustainable development.

Inclusive development.	Sustainable development.
Every person is benefitted by the process of development.	Preserving natural resources and environment for the benefit of future generation.

05. What are the causes for under development?

- Low per capita income. * lower productivity levels.
- Low income. * Poverty.

06. National income is not a true measure of development. Why?

- If the population expands along with the increase in national income, economic progress will be slower.
- Comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct.

07. Per capita income is not a true measure of development. Why?

- It does not consider the distribution of income among people.
- It does not consider the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education and health.

08. What are the most important requirements to enjoy decent standard of living? Or What is human development according to Mahabub ul Haq?

- Ability to lead a healthy and long life. * being literate.
- Having income to purchase the minimum amenities.

09. What are the factors enables us to live longer?

- Availability of nutritious food. * Clean environment.
- Excellent health and hygiene facilities.

10. Women self help groups are supportive to women empowerment. Justify?

- Trained in managing accounts.
- Handling bank transactions and skills.
- Take up remunerative income generating activities.
- Help to earn, save and spend at their willingness

11. What is HDI? How is it calculated?

- Human Development Index. * Life Expectancy.
- Education. * Per capital income.

12. How is the economic situations in the rural areas of India?

- Agriculture is non-remunerative. * Employment is not regular.
- People migrated to cities. * Poverty increased.

13. List out the activities that are essential for rural development?

- Development of human resource. * Land reforms.
- Development of productive resources of each locality.
- Infrastructure development.

14. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

- Increased farm incomes.
- Create greater demand for industrial products.
- Generating additional employment.
- Increased literacy and skill levels.

15. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'Grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization.

- Power sharing occurs.
- People participating in decision making.
- Planning and development from below.
- Reduces various kinds of exploitation.

16. List out features of the Panchayat raj system adopted in India.

- Three tier structure of district, taluk and village panchayat.
- Direct and periodic elections.
- Budget and audit requirements.
- Provision for executive/support staff.

17. What is the role of Panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

- Engage in local planning. * Generation of employment.
- Alleviation of poverty. * Public distribution system.

18. Explain the role of Women self-help groups in rural development?

- Organizing poor rural women. * Making financially independent.
- Avails of loans easily. * Engage in productive activities.

BUSINESS STUDIES

01. What are the main characteristics of Globalization?

- Increases international trade. * Increases international flow of capital.
- Development of global financial system. * Use of technology.

02. What are the advantages/positive impacts of Globalization?

- Promotes economic growth. * Increase the standard of living.
- Increase the GDP of a country. * Increasing income of the people.

03. What are the disadvantages/negative impacts of Globalization?

- Increase the child labour and slavery. * Led to environment degradation.
- Helped terrorists and criminals. * Disappearing traditional family food habits.

04. What are the major functions of world trade organization?

- Brought the trade agreements throughout the world.
- Administering the world trade agreements.
- Stress for free and independent trade.
- Solving trade disputes that rises among the nations.

05. What are the aims of world trade organization?

- Bringing down the living costs. * Raising the standard of living of members.
- Encouraging good governance. * Settling disputes and reduces trade tension.

06. Traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing due to Globalization.

How?

- Fast food chains spreading fastly. * People started consuming more junk food.
- Results in degradation of health and spread of diseases.

07. Globalization leads to environmental degradation. How?

- Growth and development of cities reduced to garbage-dumps.
- Industrial wastes are accumulated. * Pollution levels are sky-high.
- Pollution has severely impacted the quality of air.

08. What are the main objectives of the Consumer protection act?

- Importance for safety and quality. * Prevention of trade malpractices.
- Supervision on quality, weights, measures and Price. * Creating awareness.

09. List out the rights of Consumers promoted by consumer protection act?

- The right to information. * Right to choice.
- Right to be heard. * Right to consumer education.

10. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

- The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name, address, telephone number of Complainer.
- There are no fees for the complaint.
- No advocate or Lawyer is required.

11. What are the reasons for the consumer exploitation?

- Direct transaction between the producer and consumer has stopped.
- The price fixation done by the middle men.
- The development of information technology led to Teleshopping.
- Change in the marketing methods.

12. Why is March 15 is celebrated as the world consumer day?

- US president John F Kennedy adopted a legislation.
- It is comprising four rights such as Citizen Safety, Information, Appeal and Remedy

13. List out the consumer disputes redressal agencies. (3 stages of consumer courts)

- District forum. * State commission. * National commission.

14. List out the acts implemented to safe guard the interests of the consumers.

- Essential commodities Act. * Weights and Measures Act.
- Act against Adulteration of Food Articles. * The consumer protection act.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What is Subsidiary Alliance?

Military protection agreement between the East India Company and the Indian states.

2. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance? - **Lord. Wellesley.**

3. Define Doctrine of Lapse.

If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne.

4. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse? - **Dalhousie.**

5. Who was brought to the post of peshwa by the Maratha federation? - **Madhav Rao II.**

6. Which agreement ended the I Anglo-Maratha war? - **Salbai agreement.**

7. What was the reason for II Anglo-Maratha war?

The difference among the Maratha chieftains.

8. Why did Peshwa entered the subsidiary alliance?

Holkar defeated the army of Scindia and the Peshwa.

9. Why did Lord Wellesley resigned from his post and returned to England?

His battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the company and he was criticised for this.

10. Why did Chattar Singh Attariwala and Moolraj opposed the British?

Because the British attempts to rule Panjab directly.

11. What is the result of treaty of Bassein? -**The Peshwa entered the Subsidiary alliance.**

12. Which are the methods employed by British to achieve complete domination in India?

'War' and 'Negotiation'.

13. Who introduced the administration of civil services? – **Lord Cornwallis.**

14. Why did Lord Cornwallis open Fort William college in Calcutta?

For the benefit of people aspiring to join civil services.

15. Only lower grade jobs were given to Indians. Why?

Because Lord Cornwallis argued" All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"

16. Who implanted the efficient police system in India for first time in time?

Lord Cornwallis.

17. Based on Peel recommendations **Military** system was redesigned.

18. "The Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt due to the land tax policies of the British". Statement given by **Charles Metcalf.**

19. Who started Calcutta Madrasa? - **Warren Hastings.**

20. Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras? – **Jonathan Duncan.**

21. Who pressed for the universalization of British education in India? – **Charles Grant.**

22. Who appointed Macaulay as the member of the Governor General's Executive committee? - **Lord William Bentinck.**

23. Who was appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education? – **Macaulay.**

24. Who was aimed at the "creation of a new class of Indians who are Indian by body but British in intelligence, opinion and taste". - **Macaulay.**

25. Who established Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as per the suggestions of Charles Wood's commission. – **Lord Dalhousie.**

26. He termed the tax payment received by the British Government from the East India company as 'criminal tax'- **Edmond Burk.**

27. Which act declared that" the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not on their own". – **Pitts India act 1784.**

28. Which act changed the post of Governor General into 'Viceroy'?

Indian

Government Act 1858

29. Who became the first Viceroy of India? – **Lord Canning.**

30. What is policy of Assertion?

In order to understand the aspirations of Indians, representation was given to Indians.

31. Which act was used to Divide and rule India? **Indian council act (Minto-Marley act)1909.**
32. Which act created Separate Electorate college to separate representation for Muslims?
Indian council act (Minto-Marley reformation act)1909.
33. Which act appointed a high commissioner for India? - **Indian council act of 1919 (Montague - Chelmsford reforms act)**
34. Who established A Dewani Aadalat and A Fouzadaari Aadalat courts? - **Warren Hastings**
35. Who Created the post Superintend of police? **Lord Cornwallis.**
36. Which act made provision to establish Supreme court of Judicature? **Regulating act.**
37. Which act made provision to establish Reserve bank of Inia?
Indian Government Act of 1935.
38. Which treaty ended the I Anglo-Mysore war? **Madras treaty.**
39. Which treaty ended the II Anglo-Mysore war? **Mangalore treaty.**
40. Which treaty ended the III Anglo-Mysore war? **Srirangapatna treaty.**
41. The 18th Century in Indian history is considered as “The century of political problems”. Why? –
The death of Aurangzeb the Moghul emperor in 1707.
42. What is the reason for II Anglo-Mysore war? -**The British attacked Mahe and capture it.**
43. What is the reason for III Anglo-Mysore war? - **The politics of Travancore.**
44. Name the adopted son of Queen Chennamma? **Shivalingappa.**
45. Rayanna fought for the independence of Kittur.Why?
He felt it was his duty to liberate his motherland.
46. Which incident created political instability in Kodagu? **The British dethroned the rulers of Kodagu, Chikkaveerarajendra of Haleri dynasty.**
47. Who developed Surapura princely state? **Medes Taylor.**
48. The British appointed an officer named Campbell in Surapura. Why?
To report on the various activities of the king of Surapura.
49. Why did Beda’s of Hulagali rebelled against the British? **The British banned the usages of weapons.**
50. Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to **Sangolli** village.s
51. Name the Journal published by RajaRamMohanRoy. – **Samvada Kaumudhi.**
52. Which is the book written by Dayananda Saraswathi? – **Sathyartha Prakasha.**
53. Name the books written by Jyothibha phule. - **Gulamagiri and Shetkarayacha Aasud.**
54. Name the periodicals started by AnnieBesant. – **New India and Common Wealth.**
55. Who was called as’ Shwetha Saraswathi’. – **Annie Besant.**
56. Who started Home rule league in Madras region? **Annie Besant.**
57. Who started ‘Viakom movement’? **Narayana Guru.**
58. Who is the architect of’ Self respect movement’? **Periyar (E.V.Ramaswami Naicker).**
59. Who started an association called “Dravida kalagam”? **Periyar/E.V.Ramaswami Naicker.**

60. Who started Justice periodical? **Periyar/E.V.Ramaswami Naicker.**
61. Who started 'Academic Association'? **Derozio (Henry Louis Vivian Derozio).**
62. Who founded Mohmmadan Anglo-Oriental college? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.**
63. Who started Young Bengal movement? **Derozio (Henry Louis Vivian Derozio).**
64. Who declared 'Back to Vedas'? **Dayananda Saraswathi.**
65. Which is the important programme of Aryasamaj? **Shuddi movement.**

66. The British put forth the theory of 'White Man's burden'. Why?

They believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people.

67. Who has called "Raja Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, Progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism'?"

Rabindranath Tagore.

68. Why did Swamy Vivekananda founded Ramakrishna Mission?

To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

69. Who believed it is the duty of the religion to provide light? **Swamy Vivekananda.**

70. Who said that, "One has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish"? **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.**

71. What is Policy of Association?

Involve the Indians in the process of legislations.

72. The 1857 revolt was called as **First Indian Freedom struggle** by the Indian historians.

73. The 1857 revolt was called as **The Sepoy Mutiny** by the British historians.

74. What is the rumour spread among Indian soldiers during 1857 revolt?

The bullets of the Royal Enfield guns provided by British were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.

75. Name the soldier who shot dead a British officer. **Mangal Pandey.**

76. Who provided leadership in Kanpur during 1857 revolt? **Nana Saheb.**

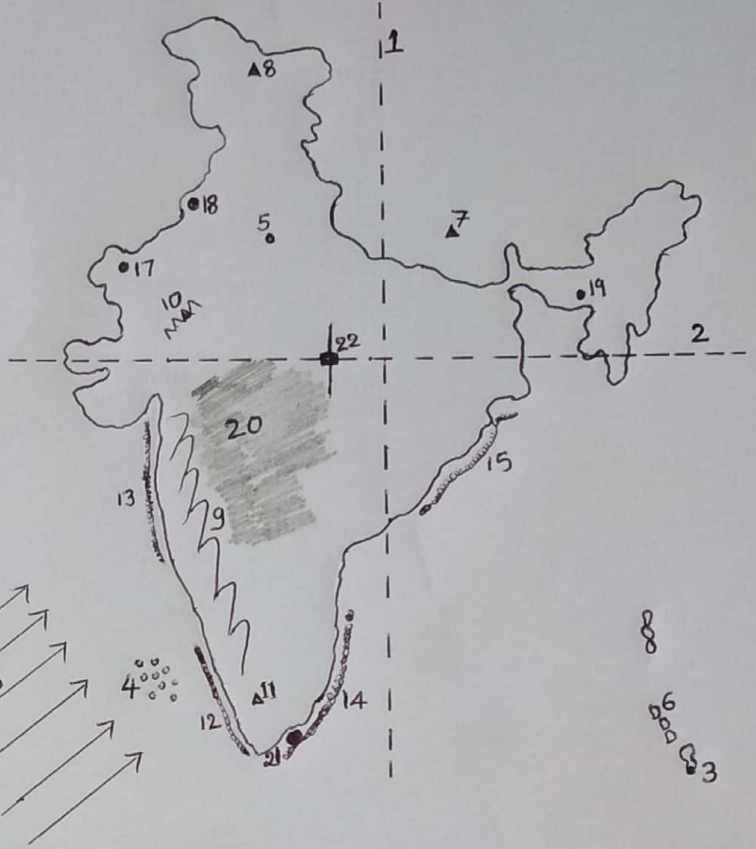
77. Who provided leadership in Jhansi during 1857 revolt? **Rani Lakshmi Bai.**

78. Who has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle? **Rani Lakshmi Bai.**

79. Jhansi Rani took over **Gwalior** from the British during her war against them.

ಭಾರತ

1. 23½° ಉತ್ತರ ಉಷ್ಣ (ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಸಂಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ವೃತ್ತ)
2. 82½° ಪೂರ್ವ ರೇಖಾಂಶ
3. ಇಂದಿರಾ ಅಯಿಂಟ್
4. ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ
5. ಹೆಜಲಿ
6. ಲಂಡನೊಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿರೋಬಾರ್
7. ಪೊಂಟ್ ಎಲೆರೆಸ್ಟ್
8. K2 (ಪೊಂಟ್ ಗಾಡ್ವಿನ್ ಶಿಖರ)
9. ಹೆಕ್ಕಿಮ ಹುಗ್ಗು
10. ಅರಾವಳಿ ಪರ್ವತಗಳು (ಗುರು ಶಿಖರ) (ಪೊಂಟ್ ಅಯಿ)
11. ಅಲೈಯುಡಿ
12. ಮಲಬಾರ್ ತೀರ
13. ಕೊಂಕಣ ತೀರ
14. ಕೋರಮಂಡಲ ತೀರ
15. ಲಕ್ಷದ್ವೀಪ ಸರಕಾರ ತೀರ
16. ನೈಋತ್ಯ ಮುಸ್ಸೋನ್ ಮಾರುತಗಳು
17. ರಾಯ್ಪು
18. ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿ
19. ಬೊಸಿನಿರಾಯ್
20. ಕಪ್ಪು ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
21. ಷಾರ್ ಪುಸುಡಿ - ಮುನ್ಸೂರ್ ಜಾಲ
22. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಥೀರ್ - ಭಾರತದ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ.



ಭಾರತದ ತ್ರಿಮುಖ ನದಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನದಿ ಕಣಿವೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು:

1. ಪಾಯೋದರ ನದಿ ಕಣಿವೆ ಯೋಜನೆ
2. ಭಾತ್ರ - ನಂಗಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಗೋಟಿಯ ನಗರ)
3. ಹಿರಾಕುಡ್ ಯೋಜನೆ
4. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಶಂಭು ನಗರ)
5. ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ
6. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಕೋಸಿ ನದಿ)
7. ಕೋಸಿ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಕೋಸಿ ನದಿ)
8. ಚಂಬಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಚಂಬಲ್ ನದಿ)
9. ಅರವಿಂದ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಅರವಿಂದ ನದಿ)
10. ಸಿಂಧು ನದಿ
11. ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿ
12. ಪುಷ್ಕರಿಕಾ
13. ಮಹಾನದಿ
14. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ
15. ಗೋದಾವರಿ ನದಿ
16. ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿ
17. ನರ್ಮದಾ ನದಿ
18. ತಾಪಿ ನದಿ
19. ಕನ್ಯಕುಬಾಳಿ



ಭಾರತದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಒಂದರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣಗಳು :

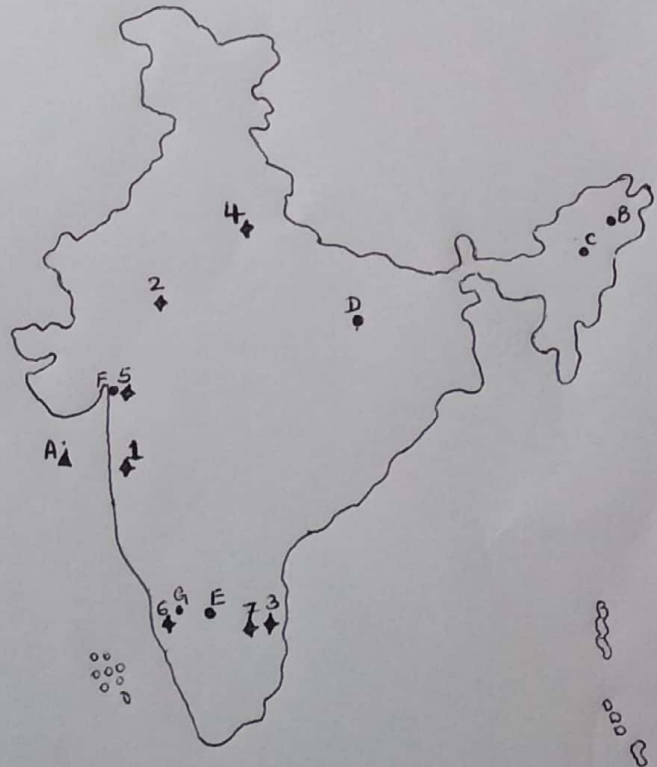
1. ಕಾಂಚಿ
2. ಯುಂಘುಲು (ಭಾರತದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ)
3. ನೆಪ್ಪಾಳೇಯಾ (ಜವಾಹರ್ ಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು ಒಂದರು)
4. ಮುಮೈಗೊಲಿ
5. ನೆಲೆ ಯುಂಗ್ಲೂರು (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ)
6. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮೃದ್ಧ ರಾಣಿ)
7. ತುತಕುಡಿ
8. ಚೆನ್ನೈ
9. ಅಶಾಖ ಹೆಟ್ಟೂರಿ
10. ಅರಾಕಾಂಚಿ
11. ಕಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
12. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
13. ಹೈರ್ಟ್ ಫೋರ್
14. ಐನ್ಸೂರ್



- A. ಅರಾಕಾಂಚಿ ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ
- B. ಯುಂಘುಲು ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ಯುಂಘುಲು
- C. ನೆಲೆ ಯುಂಗ್ಲೂರು ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- D. ಚೆನ್ನೈ ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ಚೆನ್ನೈ
- E. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ಚೆನ್ನೈ
- F. ತುತಕುಡಿ ಅಯಾನ ಸಿಲ್ವಾಣ - ತುತಕುಡಿ
- G. ತುತಕುಡಿ
- H. ಅಯಾನ (ಉತ್ತರ)

ಹರಯೋಜನೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಯಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು :

1. ಅರಾಕಾಂಚಿ
2. ಕಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
3. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
4. ನೆಲೆ
5. ಕಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
6. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
7. ಕುಂದನ ಕುಲಂ



- A. ಅರಾಕಾಂಚಿ
- B. ಕಾಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- C. ನೆಲೆ ಯುಂಗ್ಲೂರು - ಅಯಾನ
- D. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- E. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- F. ಕೊಲ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- G. ಕುಂದನ ಕುಲಂ

